

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY—Moderate trades, fair weather. Last 24 hours' rainfall .01; temperature, max. 84, min. 74.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.9375—Per Ton \$78.75. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s 7 1-2d. Parity with Centrifugals, \$81.40 Per Ton.

Established July 2, 1856.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ADVANCING JAPANESE TAKE RAILROAD TOWN OF PINTZEN

SHELLING POSITION OF THE ENEMY

Now In Close Touch with Depot Town.

Czar Inspects Troops in Southern Part of Russia.



KUROPATKIN'S HEADQUARTERS AT LIAOYANG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YINKOW, July 12.—The Japanese, advancing north on Saturday, shelled and captured Pintzen, seven miles north of Kaichau. They are now reported in close touch with Tatchekiao.

BRITISH STEAMER LAWFUL PRIZE.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 12.—The British steamer Cheltenham is declared to be a lawful prize. There is evidence that the ship had been sold to the Japanese.

CZAR REVIEWING TROOPS.

MOSCOW, July 12.—The Czar is travelling southward reviewing troops.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEOUL, July 11.—Military and war correspondents will now be permitted to accompany General Kuroki's army.

CHEFOO, July 11.—There has been heavy fighting between the Japanese and Russians near Port Arthur. The Russian vessels are leaving the harbor daily and engaging the Japanese fleet.

TOKIO, July 11.—Four Russian cruisers, two gunboats and seven torpedo boat destroyers emerged from Port Arthur on the 7th inst. They were attacked by the Japanese fleet and driven back into the harbor.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The condemnation of political prisoners by administrative order has been abolished. Hereafter prisoners charged with political offenses will be tried in the regular courts.

NEARLY 50,000 MEAT PACKERS WILL STRIKE

CHICAGO, July 12.—A general strike of all meat packing plants of the country has been ordered and will begin today. The number of employees affected is 49,600.

PLANNING THE CAMPAIGN

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 12.—Senator Fairbanks and Chairman Cortelyou had an important conference with President Roosevelt yesterday.

LARGE FIRE AT FRESNO

FRESNO, Cal., July 12.—The Madary planing mills and other mills close by were burned last night with a loss of \$225,000.

FUNSTON GOES EAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—General Funston has been ordered to command the Department of the East. General Williams succeeds him as commander of the Department of the Columbia.

SENATOR CLARK SPRINGS A MATRIMONIAL SENSATION

Million a Month Copper King Was Married Three Years Ago to His Beautiful Montana Ward, Miss La Chapelle.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 12.—The announcement was made yesterday of the marriage three years ago in France of Senator William Clark to Miss La Chapelle of Montana. They have a daughter two years old.

United States Senator William A. Clark, the American billionaire copper king, has crowned his romantic life story with the most startling of romances. Even during the past few weeks Eastern newspapers have been printing stories to the effect that there were "rumors that Clark had fallen in love with his beautiful ward, Miss Ada La Chapelle," and the story that he has been married to her since 1901 is a great surprise. During the past few years Clark has been reported as engaged to many women and even had to fight one breach of promise suit. All the while a penniless girl has been sharing the Senator's yearly income of some twelve million dollars.

The romance really began many years ago, when Ada La Chapelle was much too young to know anything about it. It is highly probable that the Senator from Montana didn't suspect its beginning, either. He just delved into his pockets and said: "The little family must be looked after." It's a way the Senator has when he is fond of people, just as every one knows he can be an implacable enemy when he isn't. Such a man makes a good lover.

The little family that he made up his mind must be looked out for had just lost its head in an accident in Senator Clark's great mines, the United Verde, at Jerome, Arizona, out of which he gathers in an income of a million a month.

The father, who was a handsome French Canadian, had left his wife and children in straitened circumstances. There was a whole brood of little ones to be looked out for, and only one poor, grief-stricken woman to do it.

The owner of the mine who during his historic fight against Marcus Daly for control of the politics of Montana showed himself implacable acted just as any good-hearted billionaire, himself the father of four sons and daughters, might be expected to when his heart was touched. He put his hands into his pockets and tried to make amends for the calamity that had befallen the family of a man who had been in his employ.

So it happened that Ada La Chapelle, the dark-haired beauty, became the billionaire's ward. He took upon himself the education of her and her sisters.

Of course, that was more than a dozen years ago, and Ada was a curly-haired little tomboy. If the Senator

saw her at all he probably scarcely noticed her, but very early in life she must have had an appreciation of the fact that she had a mighty nice sort of a guardian. She had advantages that others of her playmates couldn't get, and very quickly it came to be an open secret that there was a magician back of her with a silver wand and a horn of plenty.

So in the town of Butte she grew to womanhood. Doubtless she became acquainted in the course of her bringing up with much gossip about the Senator; she probably heard all the details of his election to the Senate by the Legislature of Montana and the great hue and cry that was raised against his taking his seat by his enemies, who alleged that it was bought.

With her splendid physique Miss La Chapelle had developed a voice of great power and beauty, and in the city of Butte it was whispered that she was going for a year's schooling to the Forest Glen Seminary in Washington.

Senator Clark had become more and more interested in his young ward. She had grown from a tall, lank schoolgirl into a brilliant, splendid-looking creature, with great black eyes, dazzling white teeth and masses of coal black hair. In Washington a brilliant future was predicted for her by her teachers and schoolmates. And meanwhile it was also whispered that she had lost her heart to a young lawyer back in her native city. For a while this story was exchanged for one that mentioned Senator Clark as the happy Montana gentleman who had won her heart.

Just what the state of the romance was at that period may never be known. One or two girlish escapades such as the eluding of a chaperon for a day's spree in town and the usual midnight pickle suppers that all boarding school misses rejoice in, marked this period of Miss La Chapelle's career.

After one year of it she sailed for the other side to begin her musical studies in Paris. She was enthusiastic and so was the Senator. It was remarked, however, that the Senator's enthusiasm sometimes wandered from his ward's voice to his ward.

In Paris she was received with acclamations. It was predicted that Montana would have the honor of giving a new prima donna to the world. Ever since the death of Senator Clark's wife, some ten years ago, gos-

LAND BOOM SENSATION IS SUDDENLY SPRUNG

Warranted Purchasers of Kewalo Lots From C. S. Desky Are Confronted With Foreclosure of Mortgage.

Sensational developments have transpired in connection with one of the earliest land operations of Charles S. Desky in Honolulu. This was the buying, plotting and selling in lots of the Kewalo tract. Threatened proceedings for foreclosure of a mortgage against the purchasers of twenty-nine of the lots, who paid for them and received deeds from Mr. Desky warranting the properties as free from encumbrance of any kind, are producing warm conversation.

It is said that when the purchasers obtained their deeds, there was a mortgage of \$10,000 upon twenty-six out of the twenty-nine lots. About \$2500 was paid on the mortgage, leaving a balance of \$7500 principal. No interest has been paid on this balance for over two years, so that the mortgage indebtedness, of which the purchasers of lots have been notified, is now about \$8,800.

W. Wolters bought twenty of the lots at \$750 each, making \$15,000 as the sum he paid. The California Feed Co. bought four lots, Willard E. Brown three lots and F. C. Betters two lots.

It is stated that Mr. Wolters has known for some time of the mortgage and of its delinquency, but to the other purchasers the facts have come as a rude surprise. The tract was originally bought from the Cummins estate, but the mortgage was later assigned and is now held by J. F. Hackfeld.

"Desky had a mortgage of \$10,000 on the property when he sold the lots, but he never notified the buyers of the fact," an indignant purchaser said yesterday.

"We bought in boom times, too," he added, "and paid boom prices accordingly. When Desky was asked why he did not apply the money he received for the lots to the payment of the mortgage, he coolly answered that he needed the money for other purposes."

DIAZ AGAIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, July 12.—The Electoral College met yesterday and cast its ballots for Porfirio Diaz for President and Ramon Corral for Vice President. General Diaz is rapidly failing and will soon retire from the Presidency. Senor Corral will succeed him.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz is now 74 years of age. His whole life has been one of activity for Mexico and his work has been of such a quality as to make him not only President of Mexico but almost its absolute monarch.

A student at the time of the Mexican war, he enlisted and fought against the United States. He after affiliated with the liberal party in its struggles against the conservatives. He was a potent factor in the overthrow of Santa Anna. He was conspicuous in the war of reform and was ever at the point of danger, as the wounds he received in battle testify. He opposed the French invasion, and was in command of the Mexican army that on May 5 ("El cinco de Mayo"), 1862, captured Puebla after a siege of nearly a month. Later, at the same place, he was taken prisoner, but was successful in making his escape. Again he fought the French and was again captured, but again he escaped. With his characteristic determination he raised new troops and successfully contended with the enemy. In 1867 he captured Mexico city, which ended the war and French rule in America.

There being no need for his services, General Diaz returned to his country place, La Novia. On the death of President Juarez, Lerdo de Tejada was chosen to succeed him, but he proved unpopular, and there was great opposition to his candidacy for re-election. General Diaz became the leader of the opposition, a revolution followed, Diaz was victorious and entered Mexico City in November, 1876, and was chosen president. This office he held until 1880, when he surrendered to the new president, General Gonzalez.

During the next four years he served his country in many places of responsibility and trust. He visited the United States as commissioner to the New Orleans exposition, where all who met him became his firm friends. In 1884 Gen. Diaz was again chosen president of Mexico and his term of office expired, often as his term of office expired, the last time every commercial and other interest favoring him, a high tribute to any man. How could they have done otherwise, for under his administration law and order have been firmly established, property is secure, prosperity has taken the place of depression, justice has been administered, right has taken



PRESIDENT DIAZ.

the place of wrong. When he came into office he found parts of Mexico terrorized by banditti, led by fearless and determined men, who had been outlawed for opposing the rulers. These men were outcasts and had to live, and they thought they had to live by plunder. He opened communication with them, offered them amnesty, offered positions in the army, in civil administration and elsewhere. Indeed the "rurales," the magnificent highway police of Mexico, were at first largely recruited in this way. In a short time disorder disappeared, the old bandits were engaged in preserving order and carrying out President Diaz's wishes in making Mexico the great country nature intended it to be. During his administration the revenues have more than doubled and are sufficient to meet all expenses, mining has developed to gigantic proportions, agriculture and stock raising, in fact, every industry has grown phenomenally. His policy is to admit nothing free into Mexico if it can be made or grown there. President Diaz knows exactly what is going on in each state in Mexico. He has knowledge also of human nature and has the faculty of selecting the right man for the right place.

(Continued on page 4.)